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\$1.50 YEARLY

R. P. Wallace, B.C.L.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Solicitor for the Eastern Townships
Bank Loans and Insurance

R. F. Brewin
ARCHITECT
Westlake's Jewellery Store,
Main St.

Dr. G. W. Leech
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR
Consultations: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8
2nd door E. of Union Hotel
Office: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

Dr. William Norwood
DENTIST
Graduate of Chicago College of
Dental Surgery
OFFICE: Alberta Drug & Stationery Store

D. A. TAYLOR, M.D., C.M.,
SPECIALIST.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Stafford Block, Lethbridge, Alta.
Office hours: 9:30-12 a.m., 2-5
p.m., 7-8 p.m.

Doric Lodge, No. 31
A.F. & A.M., G.R.A.
Meets Tuesday
or before the full
moon over McAskle
Store, Railway St.
Visiting brethren
cordially welcome.
T. STEPHENSON, W.M.
E. C. MOE, Sec'y.

TABER LODGE
No. 35
Meets every Thursday Evening in
Railway Street (over McAskle's
store) at 8 o'clock.
Visiting Brethren always welcome.
S. ERYINE, N.G.
H. P. MUNRO, R.S.

TABER
FLOUR & FEED
STORE
TRY LETHBRIDGE NEW MILL
UNION MADE FLOUR

South Side of Track, opp. Depot
Public Scales in connection

BERT SUTTON
PROPRIETOR

To My Friends and
Customers

I beg to announce that ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, JAN. 25th, I will be doing
business in my New Store OPPOSITE
THE OLD STAND with a Full and Com-
plete Line of

HARDWARE
in addition to my other lines. My lines of
Hardware will be most complete, embracing
everything found in a First-class
general Hardware Store such as Builders'
Material, Barb Wire, Nails, Carpenters'
Saws, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Paints,
Oils, Glass, Wood and Iron Pumps, Pipes
and Fittings, Hinges, Locks and the Thousand
and One Articles that go to complete
a stock of general hardware. In Tin and
Granite Ware, Sheet Iron and Lined
Ware you will find every article that com-
prises an Up-to-date Kitchen represented.
The old cry, SHELLS SELL'S STORES,
will still be heard, and with more force-
space I will be in a position to show a
Larger Variety than in the past. In the
Tinsmithing Department I am putting in
more New Tools and Machinery, and I
will be able to give better attention to all
classes of Sheet Metal and Jobbing Work
than I have in the past.

Wishing you all a Prosperous Year, and
trusting to have the pleasure of meeting
you in my New Quarters.

I am, yours sincerely,
R. D. SHIELDS.

Premier's Address

To the Electors

To the Electors of Alberta:—

Gentlemen,—The First Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta has brought its labors to a close by the enactment of a measure for an increase in the numbers of the representatives of the people. On March 22nd next it will be your duty to elect members of the enlarged Assembly. At that election the Government over which I have the honour to preside, the Government which you confirmed in office in 1905, asks for your verdict on its work.

The following are a few of the subjects to which the Government pledges itself to give its best energies if it is returned to power:—

RAILWAYS

The past Session has produced legislation which is the starting point for the future action of the Government. It is the object of the Government to secure railway facilities for every part of the Province now needing them and to increase those facilities as the need increases. It purposes to do this in a form that will insure rapid building of the roads, while safeguarding the financial interests of the Province, by guaranteeing the bonds of the lines built, such guarantee being secured by mortgages on the lines.

TELEPHONES

The whole Province is already feeling the good effects of the bargain made with the Bell-Telephone Company. Already the work of extending the old lines in many directions has been commenced. It will be the aim of the Government to continue that extension with the greatest possible celerity.

The past record of the Government and the programme sketched above form the platform upon which I stand confidently to appeal to you for your renewed support.

My colleagues in the work of administration were chosen with a single eye to efficiency. They were men you trusted then and for four years they have shown that ability, and integrity, which merits your further confidence; throughout every branch of the service the public good has been the one and only watch-word.

Session after session the utmost vigor of capable minds has been centred on the work of legislation. Among the measures passed initiated by the Government, for which I accept the full responsibility, may be mentioned the following:—

Mechanics' Lien Act.
Land Titles Act.
Supreme and District Courts Act.
Taxation of Corporations Act.
Railway Taxation Act.
The Coal Mines Eight Hours Act.
Workmen's Compensation Act.
The Railway Act.
Local Improvement Districts and Village Acts.
Liquor License Ordinance Amendments Act.
Public Health Act.
Neglected Children's Act.
Election Act.
Redistribution Act.

These are only the more conspicuous items of the body of legislation which has been submitted to the First Legislative Assembly by the Government. I doubt whether any Government could point to such a monument of its industry and public spirit.

In administration, as in legislation, the aim of the Government has been efficiency and progress. Its record pledges it to a continuation of the

work. In educational matters it can point to the school areas and school houses which are continually springing into existence, and to the free school readers which have earned for Alberta schools the envy of the older Provinces.

Agriculturalists have ample reason to speak well of the Government and are voicing their approval. The Creameries of Alberta are winning markets at home and across the ocean. The strict enforcement of The Prairie Fires Ordinance and The Noxious Weed Act have saved thousands of dollars to the farmers of the Province. Scientific research in matters of Agriculture has been placed at their service.

The administration of the Public Works Department has been of enormous value to our virgin land. In all directions roads, bridges and ferries have opened up the way to the farmer, lumberman and the miner. The construction and repair of roads and colonization roads has to a very large extent absorbed the attention of the Department, and inasmuch as the government fully realized that this was the most important and most pressing work to be done by any Department of the Government, the amounts voted yearly towards this object have formed much the largest item of the Provincial expenditure. The Government are satisfied that the maximum of value was got for every dollar spent and have every reason to point with pride to the really excellent work done by the Public Works Department upon road and bridge construction. The public buildings, of which the Province was so sorely in need are proceeding apace.

The peace and good order of the land continues to be the care of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, whose magnificent organization has been and will be still at the service of the Province. The Department of the Attorney-General, besides having the chief care of the legislation, has provided the Province with a system of rural justice which inspires confidence in every quarter.

The Revenues of the Province are known to you from the Public Accounts. The expenditures also are before you. The Treasury Department, over which I have the honour to preside has had as its aim accuracy and simplicity. Expenditure has increased and must increase with the growth of the Province, but with that growth, too, there has come and will come increase of revenue from the Dominion, from taxes on corporations, from fees and other sources. The Act to Supplement the Revenues of the Crown, the Act respecting taxation of land for educational purposes, and the act respecting the taxation of corporations have all been instruments in raising an ever-increasing revenue without touching the ordinary citizen. The Conference at Ottawa with the Dominion Government and the other Provincial Governments on the question of subsidies resulted in a large increase of the Dominion grant. That grant will go on increasing with our population. The money spent has in reality been invested. What better investment than education could be found for the \$820,440 so spent? Then the roads, bridges, ferries and public buildings of the province for the \$3,339,192 which they have accounted for? And so with the rest.

The railway policy, which I have seen through its first stages in the session just closed, was the result of serious thought and conviction. It had become apparent that unless the government intervened it might be many years before railways would feel themselves sufficiently strong to essay unassisted the work of development. In the meantime the settlers who were already turning prairie to fruitful fields, would be hampered in

their work, and it would be impossible to attract new inhabitants to lands further from the main line. The government is pledged to see that wherever lines are required for the development of the vast resources of the province, there they shall go. It is not only pledged to that policy but it has made practicable and secured its commencement by the promise of a guarantee of the bonds of companies building lines which will enable those companies to finance them. Already almost you can hear the construction gangs at work. But that work can only be proceeded with if the policy which the government has elaborated is secured.

It is now three and a half years since you accepted my promise to do all that in me lay for the welfare of the Province of Alberta. I appeal to your justice whether I have or have not fulfilled that promise. If you now renew your acceptance of myself and my colleagues as the custodians of your public affairs, you may rest assured that those affairs will be my sole consideration and care in a further term of office.

A. C. RUTHERFORD.

Immoderate Saving

Professor Charles Zuehlbin, the brilliant and original sociologist of the University of Chicago, enunciated before the League of Political Education in New York a superb epigram:

"He who begins with saving to protect his family may end with neglecting his family to save."

Discussing the dangers of immoderate saving, Professor Zuehlbin said the other day:

"It is by saving immoderately that we come to inserting want advertisements like one I saw recently—'Wanted, capable office boy: salary \$1 a week.'"

A young man of Seminary Avenue, noticing this advertisement, couldn't resist replying to it. His reply ran as follows:—

"I beg to offer you my services. Should you require a premium I could furnish 500000. You do not mention Sundays—should I have to work on that date? Neither do you state whether the applicant must be clothed or not, but I have concluded that he must at least wear trousers, or he would be unable to carry home his wages."

Rev. A. D. Archibald, who is visiting Taber in the interests of Sunday schools, will preach in Knox Church, morning and evening, on Sunday the 14th.

Come and See

US AND

What We
Are Doing
IN
CLOTHING

This Month

A. Potter & Co

Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters
TO MEN WHO KNOW

FORMALIN

To PREVENT Smut in Grain

SPONGES

Ranging from 10c. to \$1.00

The Alberta Drug & Stationery Co.

Eastern Townships Bank.

Established 1859

CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS ... \$5,250,000

NOTICE

ON and AFTER SATURDAY, JANUARY 2ND, 1909, THIS BANK will follow the Custom of other Canadian Chartered Banks BY CLOSING SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

E. C. Moe,

MANAGER,

Taber Branch

TABER LANDS FOR SALE

In Townships 10 and 11, Range 17, West of 4, very close to the Town of Taber in Southern Alberta:—

South E. 1 and North 1, Section 1; South 1 of 4; South half an North E. 1 of 5; all 7, West 1 of 8; all 12, 13, 17; East 1 of 18; all 19, 20; West half of 26; all 28, 30; East 1 of 31; all 33, 34, 35, 36; or any quarter or half section of the above lands in Township 11, R. 17, W. of 4.

I have also the following Lands for sale in Township 10, Range 17, West of 4:—North part of Section 12 (113 acres); South W. and North E. quarters of Section 24; all 25; West 1 of 26; North 1 of 27; South halves of 31, 32 and 33.

Write or wire me for prices of any quarter, half or whole section of the above lands, as I can deliver any of the above quickly.

J. J. WHITE,

35, Northumberland Street, Guelph, Ont.

"The Pioneer Merchants"

We are again in a position to supply our customers with the well-known brands of Groceries which they have been procuring from us for the past four years.

The experience we have gained in the past, both as to the particular needs of the community and the special features of certain brands of goods, has enabled us to give special values in all lines.

We pride ourselves upon the high quality of the goods we stock; and the proof that quality is the chief consideration lies in the ever-increasing volume of our business.

We have just received a large shipment of the following brands of TEAS:—

Tetley's ... 1 & 3 lb. tins, 40c to 60c per lb
Ridgway's ... 1 & 3 lb. tins, 50c to \$1 per lb
Red Rose ... 1 & 3 lb. pkgs., 40c & 50c per lb
Red Cross, an elegant prize in every pkg., 50c per lb
Ram Lal's, ... 1 & 1 lb. pkgs., 40c and 50c per lb
A good quality of Bulk Teas, green and black, 35c lb

Groceries and Dry Goods, HOUGH ST. north of old stand
A complete line of Hardware EAST of PALACE HOTEL

The Taber Trading Co., Ltd.

E. C. JONES

Painter, Paper Hanger, Sign-
Writer. Estimates free

Agent for the famous Best Vapor
Gas Light Co.

A BIG LINE IN

Farm
Machinery

S. ERYINE

MYSTERY

By Stewart Edward White
And Samuel Hopkins Adams

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(Continued.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

VER the wardrobe in the West-
ern bedroom had fallen a sliver. It
held after Slade had finished.
Captain Parkinson, stiff and
erect in his chair, staring fixedly at a
spot two feet above the reporter's head,
seemed to weigh as a judge weighs the
facts so picturesquely set forth. Dr.
Trendon, his sturdy frame half in
shadow, had slouched far down into
himself. Only the regard of his keen
eyes fixed upon Slade's face unweav-
erily and a bit anxiously showed that
he was thinking of the narrator as
well as of the narrative. The others
had fallen completely under the spell
of the tale. They sat as children in a
theater, absorbed, forgetful of the
world around them, wrapped in a more
vivid emotion. At the close they stirred
and blinked, half dazed by the ab-
rupt fall of the curtain.

Slade had told his story with fire,
with something of quiet dignity. Now
he felt the sharp reflex. He muttered
uncertainly beneath his breath and
glanced from one to another of the cir-
cled faces.

"That's all," he said unsteadily.
There passed through the group a
sigh and a murmur. Some broke
into sharp coughing. Chairs, shoved
back, grated on the floor.

"Well, of all the extraordinary," be-
gan a voice running up the aisle, "I
short as it is, I should have thought
of the silence."

"That's all," repeated Slade, a note
of insistence in his voice. "Why don't
you say something? Confound you, why
don't you say something?" His
speech rose husky and cracked. "Don't
you believe it?"

"Hold on!" said the surgeon quietly.
"No need to get excited."
"Oh, well," muttered the reporter,
with a sudden lapse, "possibly I
think I'm rambling. It doesn't mat-
ter. I don't suppose I'd believe it my-
self in your place."

"But we're heading for the island,"
suggested Forsythe.

"That's so," cried Slade. "Well,
that's all right. I believe in dissem-
bling as much as you like. Only get Percy
Darrow off that island. Then well
have his version. There are a few
things I want to find out about, my-
self."

There are several that promise to be
fairly interesting," said Forsythe un-
der his breath.

Slade turned to the captain. "Have
you any questions to put to me, sir?"
he asked formally.

"Just one moment," interrupted
Trendon. "Boy, a pony of brandy for
Mr. Slade."

The reporter drank the liquor and
again turned to Captain Parkinson.

"Only about our men," said the com-
manding officer after a little thought.
Slade shook his head.

"I'm sorry I can't help you there, sir,"
Dr. Trendon said to the king who knew
nothing about Edwards.

"Edwards," repeated Slade inquir-
ingly. His mind, still absorbed in the
events which he had been regarding
grouped backward.

Trendon came to his aid. "Barnett
asked you about him, you remember.
It was when you recovered conscious-
ness. Our cousin, Tooker, over charge
of the Laughing Lass."

"Oh, of course. I was a little dazed,
I fancy."

"We put Mr. Edwards aboard when
we first picked up the deserted schooner,"
explained the captain.

"Pardon me," said the other. "My
head doesn't seem to work quite right
yet. Just a moment, please." He sat
silent, with closed eyes. "Do you say
you picked up the Laughing Lass. When?"

"Four-five-six days ago, the first
time."

"Then you put out the fire?"

The circle closed in on Slade, with an
unconscious hitching forward of
chairs. He had fixed his eyes on the
captain. His mouth worked. Obvi-
ously he was under a tenfold strain
in keeping his faculties set to the
problem. The surgeon watched him,
frowning.

"There was no fire," said the cap-
tain.

Slade leaped in his chair. "No fire!
But I saw her, I tell you. When I
went aboard she was one living
fame."

"You landed in the small boat.
Knocked you senseless," said Trendon.
"Concussion of the brain. Idea of
fame might have been a retroactive
hallucination."

"Retrospective rot!" cried the other. "I
beg your pardon, Dr. Trendon, but if
you'd seen her as I saw her—Barnett!"

He turned to find his old ac-
quaintance.

"There was no fire, Slade," replied
the executive officer gently. "No sign
of fire that we could find, except that
the starboard rail was blistered."

"Oh, that was the volcano," said
Slade. "That was nothing."

"It was all there was," returned Bar-
nett.

"Just let me run, this thing over,"
said the free lance loudly. "You found
the schooner. She wasn't a fire. She
didn't even seem to have been here.
You put a crew aboard under your
own sign. Edwards. Storm separated you
from her. You picked her up again.
Deserted. Is that right?"

"Day before yesterday morning."
"Then," cried the other excitedly,
"the fire was smoldering all the time.
It broke out, and your men took to the
water."

"Impossible," said Barnett.
"Fiddleticks!" said the more down-
right surgeon.

"I hardly think Mr. Edwards would
be driven overboard by a fire which
did not even scorch his ship," suggested
the captain satirically.

"It drove our lot overboard," insist-
ed Slade. "Do you think we were a
jack of cowards? I tell you, when
that hellish thing broke loose you had to
go. It wasn't fear. It wasn't pain. It
was—what's the use? You can't ex-
plain a thing like that."

"We certainly saw the glow the
night Bill Edwards was disappeared,"
mused Forsythe.

"And again right before last," said
the captain.

"What's that?" cried Slade. "Where
is the Laughing Lass? Isn't she in tow?"
"In tow," said the captain. "You
deed. We hadn't adequate facilities
for towing her. Didn't you tell him,
Mr. Barnett?"

"Slade is like, then?" Slade fired
the question at this close examiner.

"Why, we shipped another crew on
Wednesday and on Thursday. We were
parted again and haven't seen them
since."

"Did anyone see you?" said the reporter.
"After the warnings you had too! It
was—it was—"

"My orders, Mr. Slade," said Captain
Parkinson. "As long as you dig out
of course, sir. I beg your pardon,"
returned the other. "But you say you
saw the light again?"

"Dr. Trendon says they were out," said
Barnett in a low voice.

"Then your second crew is with your
first crew," said Slade shakily. "And
there's the trouble. The ship and the
Solomon and many another black
bearded scoundrel and brave seaman.
Down with them!"

He pointed upward. Captain Parkin-
son rose and went to his cabin. Slade
rose, too, but his knees were unsteady.
He tottered and lost for the swift aid
of Barnett's arm would have fallen.

"Overdone," said Dr. Trendon, with
some irritation. "Cost you something
in strength. Foolish performance. Turn
in now."

Slade tried to protest, but the surgeon
would not hear of it and marched him
tenderly to his berth. Returning,
Trendon reported, with growls of dis-
content, that his patient was in a fever.

"Confound it," said the doctor, fuming.
"Pack of human interlopers! People
lounding him all over the place."

"What do you think of his story?"
asked Forsythe.

The grizzled surgeon drew out a ci-
gar, lighted it, took three deliberate
puffs, and then turned to the king and
said, with concentration, and re-
plied:

"Barnett's telling a straight story."
"You think it's all true?" cried For-
sythe.

"Humph," grunted the other. "He
thinks it's all true. The surgeon has
an orderly appeared and knocked at
the captain's cabin."

"Beg pardon, sir," they heard him
say. "Your Cartel would like to know
how close he is to rap. Volcano's acting
up pretty bad, sir."

Captain Parkinson went on deck, fol-
lowed by the rest.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THEELING the way forward, the
cruiser drew in like a
muzzle of cross currents. Either
and tither she was borne, a
creature bristling with volition. Order
followed the rattle of quick fire
and was obeyed with something more
than the Wolverine's customary smart-
ness. From the bridge Captain Parkin-
son himself directed the rattle of quick
fire, his bearing steady and con-
fident. This in itself was sufficient
proof that the crew was in a state of
case, for it was an axiom of the men
who sailed under Parkinson that the
calmer that nervous man grew the
more sure of the ship's work and around
on the part of others.

The approach was from the south,
but suspicious aspects of the water
had forced in the deck out and around
until now she stood proud to a bold
headland at the northwest corner of
the island. Above this headland lay
a deep pool of vapor, in the shifting
breeze it floated slightly, heavily,
as if riding at anchor like a log ship
of the sea. Only once did it show any
marked movement.

"It's spreading out toward us," said
Barnett to his fellow officers, gathered
aft.

"Time to move, then," grunted Tren-
don.

Tie others looked at him inquiringly.
"The ship's beautiful as music," said
the other. "The volcano's gas," explained
the surgeon.

The ship moved on and inward. Pres-
ently the stupor of the landward
sounded in measured distinctness
through the silence. Then a sudden
activity and bustle forward, the rattle
of chains, and the Wolverine was at
anchor. The captain came down from
the bridge.

"What do you think, Dr. Trendon?"
he asked.

More explicit inquiry was not neces-
sary.

The surgeon understood what was in
his superior's mind.

"Never can tell about volcanoes, sir,"
he said.

"Of course," agreed the captain.
"But—well, do you recognize any of
the symptoms?"

"Want me to diagnose a case of
earthquake, sir?" asked Trendon.
"She might go off today or she might
believe herself for a century."

"Well, it's all chance," said the other
cheerfully. "The mass must be very
solid. At any rate we must do our best
on that theory. What do you make of
that cloud on the peak?"

"Poisonous vapors," I suppose.
Thought we'd have a chance to make
out just now. Besides, it's coming
right for us. Wind's shifted it since."

"There couldn't be anything alive
up there?"

"Not so much as a bug," replied the
doctor positively.

"Yet I thought when the vapor lifted
a bit that I saw something like a
man?"

"When was that, sir?"

"Ten or fifteen minutes back."

"Well, see soon enough, sir," put in
Forsythe. "The wind is driving it
down to the southward."

Suddenly, reluctantly, the forbidding
mass moved across the headland. All
glasses were bent upon it. Without
taking his binocular from his eyes
Trendon began to ruminate aloud.

"If he could have got to the beach.
No vapor there. Signal, though. Per-
haps he hadn't time. And I'd hate to
risk good men on that caldron. Just as
in fact, it's here perhaps. Only it
seems—"

"There it is!" cried Forsythe. "Look!
The highest point!"

But great wisps of smoke, the after-
guard of the gaseous cloud, were twist-
ing and spiraling in a witch dance
across the landscape, and, seen by
snatches and glimpses through the
something flapped darkly in the breeze.
Suddenly the light parted and fled. A
black and white in the sharp gust, grey
and appalling. It was black.

"The Jolly Roger, by God! They've
come back!" exclaimed Forsythe.

The plain spoke, warning to the
Laodicean Church is improved thus:
"Since, therefore, you are now in a
state of lukewarmness, a disagreeable
medium between the two extremes, I
will, in no long time, eject you from
the church, as I do now, and you shall
stand before me as a man, and not as
a sinner."

The translator is especially happy
in what may be called his personal
prophetic utterances. He is a man of
letters, one of the apostle's Athenian
converts is "a lady of distinc-
tion," and he is a man of letters. He
is a young lady who danced with
amiable grace and elegance. The
father of the family is a man of
pleasing family; and St. Paul no
longer leaves a "cloak" at Troas,
but a "cloak" at Troas.

Some of his attempts to avoid the
bald and barbarous language of the
old vulgar version are worth quoting
as terrible examples of what elegant
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The translator is especially happy
in what may be called his personal
prophetic utterances. He is a man of
letters, one of the apostle's Athenian
converts is "a lady of distinc-
tion," and he is a man of letters. He
is a young lady who danced with
amiable grace and elegance. The
father of the family is a man of
pleasing family; and St. Paul no
longer leaves a "cloak" at Troas,
but a "cloak" at Troas.

IMPROVING JAMES' ENGLISH.

Exquisite Divine Once Undertook to
Improve on the Authorized Bible.

The King James version of the
Bible is a classic of classics; but there
have been just now a few men, who
fancied that it needed retouching and
improvement, who have undertaken to
make a new and "elegant" translation.

Its purpose, as he modestly expressed it,
was to make the Bible more readable
and more attractive to the people.

Some of his attempts to avoid the
bald and barbarous language of the
old vulgar version are worth quoting
as terrible examples of what elegant
writing is not.

The plain spoke, warning to the
Laodicean Church is improved thus:
"Since, therefore, you are now in a
state of lukewarmness, a disagreeable
medium between the two extremes, I
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THE GIANT ANT EATER.

A Most Peculiar Creature That Is
Found in Venezuela.

The giant ant-eater of Venezuela is
one of the most outlandish looking
creatures in all the domain of nature.
It is an animal about two and a half
feet high. The body and tail taken
together measure about seven feet in
length. The tail is usually carried
curved over the back, draping and
shading the body. In appearance the
busy little man is likened to a clump
of ornamental grass. The head is
very small, but it is prolonged into a
snout a foot or more in length. The
mouth is at the extremity of this snout.

The ant-eater belongs to that group
of the animal kingdom known as the
edentates, a class usually toothless.
If they have any teeth at all, they
are very few in number, of a rudimen-
tary or simple form, in the back of
the head. They resemble in this
respect birds, and they furthermore
bear a resemblance to the bird crea-
ture in the shape of the mouth, which
is a long, narrow, gizzard-like stomach.

One of the edentates is that they all
have some kind of armor, the arm
series of bony plates, the arm series
of bony plates, the arm series of bony
plates, the arm series of bony plates.

The ant-eater is in many ways un-
like other animals. The most strik-
ing dissimilarity is in its mouth,
which does not open and shut with
the lower jaw, but that of all other quad-
rupeds, as that is a mere aperture,
opening only to admit of the passage
of the foot long, whip-like tongue.

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To Digest the Food

IS ONE OF THE SECRETS OF HAPPINESS; DIGESTION IS IMPROVED BY

Dr. A.W. Chase's Kidney- Liver Pills

The serious and chronic forms of indigestion are cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills because of their influence on the liver, causing a good flow of bile to aid digestion and keep the bowels regular, thereby preventing fermentation of the food, the formation of gas and all the disagreeable symptoms of indigestion.

Long standing cases of chronic indigestion yield to Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after all else has failed.

Here is the proof:

"I was for many years troubled with indigestion and headache and derived no benefit from the many re-

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills don't relieve the stress of indigestion temporarily by the use of drugs, but cure the trouble permanently by assisting the deranged organs and causing to flow those juices necessary to thorough mastication of the food. One

pill a dose: 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box.

Latest Bunco Game.

A new game in Kansas is described as follows: A man claiming to be a government inspector "drops in" on a farmer with a bunch of cattle nearly

ready for market. It does not take the pseudo inspector long to discover that the cattle are infected with tuberculosis. A few days later a "dealer"—the confederate of the "inspector"—comes along and buys the tubercular cattle for a song.

It takes three swindlers to work this "game"—the "inspector," the "dealer," and the sturdy farmer.

Minard's Ligninet Cures. Diphtheria.

Women in the province of Shima

on the southern coast of Japan, are the sterner sex. They do most of the field work and are also employed as divers. They enter the water at all seasons except during the coldest months of the winter.

If everything else in the house did its share of the work as well as
"Black Knight"

Stove Polish

very few women would complain of the housework. "Black Knight" does away with the everlasting rubbing and polishing. It shines quickly and produces a result that satisfies the

Always ready for use for
Stoves, Grates and other
Ironwork.
It's the best polish and the
biggest can for the money.

Send dealer's name and 10c
for full size can if you can't
get "Black Knight" in your
town.

The F. F. BAILEY CO. LIMITED.
HAMILTON, Ont. CAN.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Feet, Aches, Lymphangitis, Foul Eruptions, Scars, Wore Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lumbago, and Allays Pain Quickly without Blisters, removing the hair, or laving the sores up. Pleasant to use. 25.00 per bottle at druggists or direct.

W. F. THOMAS, JR., 137 Main Street, St. Roch, Mich.
M. H. FARM, SORE & CO. Montreal, Canada

Also furnished by **Wurts & Co.** & **Winters Co.** Milwaukee
The National Drug & Chemical Co. Chicago and Chicago
and Henderson Drug Co. Ltd. Vancouver

KEEP YOUR IGNITION RIGHT

\$15 152 of all Gameline Engines troubles come from poor ignition.

The "WIRE MAGNETO" does away with all this trouble and is the only safe, certain, in-

W. N. U. No. 725.

THE TABER FURNITURE CO.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
For best values in all kinds of
**Furniture, Bedsteads,
And BEDDING,
Carpets & Linoleums
PICTURES & MOULDINGS,
WALL PAPERS**
70c. per single roll, UP
AGENTS for RAYMOND SEWING
MACHINES, PRICES AND TERMS to
Suit ALL.
\$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or
a male over 18 years of age, may homestead a
quarter-section of available Dominion land in Mani-
toba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must
be a person at the Dominion Lands Agency or
Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may
be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by
father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of
the homesteader.
Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation
of the land in each of the three years. A home-
steader may live within nine miles of the homestead
on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occu-
pied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter,
brother or sister.
In certain districts a homesteader in good stand-
ing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his
homestead. Price \$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must
reside six months in each of three years from date of
homestead entry including the time required to
cultivate the land and cultivate fifty acres
extra.
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead
right cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a
purchased homestead. Price \$20.00 per acre. Price
\$10.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in
each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a
house worth \$200.00.
W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertise-
ment will not be paid for.

Taber Meat Market

Fresh and salt meats of all kinds
Fish in season, butter, lard and
fresh sausage, lamb and mutton

J. B. Jett & Co

NUT COAL

We are now making a splendid
grade of clean, uniform sized NUT
COAL, just the thing for domestic
use. Try a load of it and you will
use no other.

\$2.50 PER TON
AT THE MINE

Canada West Coal Co., Limited

E. N. Harding Co.

Harness, saddles, whips, robes,
blankets and everything for your
horse. Special attention given to
orders of all kinds

SICK OUR STOCK OF
LAP ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS
JUST ARRIVED.

Notice to the Public

The undersigned builders and con-
tractors are prepared to furnish plans
and specifications for buildings of all
kinds and sizes. Address them at
the Taber Hotel.

McKellar & Wildman

Builders and Contractors

R. A. VanOrman

CONTRACTOR, BUILDER.
All work guaranteed in every way.
Estimates given on all classes of
buildings.

W. BRUSH CRUBB

Insurance: Fire, Life, Accident
Reeves Traction Engines.
REAL ESTATE

PROCLAMATION

Electoral Division of Lethbridge District

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given
that, in obedience to His Majesty's
writ to me directed and bearing date
the 26th day of February, 1909, I
require the presence of the voters at
Oliver's Hall in the City of Leth-
bridge, in the Electoral Division of
Lethbridge City, on the 15th day of
March, 1909, from noon until two
o'clock in the afternoon, for the pur-
pose of nominating a person to
represent them in the Legislative
Assembly. And notice is further
given that in case a poll is demanded
and allowed in the manner by law
prescribed such Poll will be opened
on the 22nd day of March, 1909,
from the hour of nine o'clock in the
forenoon until five o'clock in the
afternoon, as follows:—

Polling Division No. 1—Queens-
town, comprising all of townships
18 and 19, ranges 20, 21 and 22.
Polling place—Post Office.
Polling Division No. 2—Robinson's
Ranch, comprising all of townships
15 and 16, ranges 17, 18 and 19;
those portions of township 15 in
range 16; township 16, range 16;
township 17, ranges 16, 17 and 18;
township 18, range 18; township
19, range 18, lying south and west
of the Bow River; township 17,
18 and 19, range 19. Polling
place—Robinson's Ranch.

Polling Division No. 3—Reid Hill,
comprising all of townships 15,
range 20, 21 and 22; townships
16 and 17, range 20, 21 and 22.
Polling place—Greenway School
House.

Polling Division No. 4—Plainfield,
comprising all of township 14,
range 22. Polling place—School
House.

Polling Division No. 5—Bowlville,
comprising the north half of
township 12, ranges 21 and 22;
township 13, ranges 21 and 22;
township 14, range 21; township
13, range 20; township 14, range
20; townships 13 and 14, ranges
19 and 19. Polling place—Roots
Hall.

Polling Division No. 6—Albion
Ridge, comprising all of sections
23 to 36 inclusive; township 11,
range 22; south half township 12,
range 22; sections 19, 20, 21, 28,
29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; township
11, range 21; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 16, 17 and 18; township 12,
range 21. Polling place—School
House.

Polling Division No. 7—Keho, com-
prising all of the south half of
township 11, range 22 and sections
19 to 22 inclusive; township 11,
range 22. Polling place—School
House.

Polling Division No. 8—Iron Springs,
comprising those portions of town-
ship 10, ranges 13 and 20, north
of the Belly River; township 11,
range 20; those portions of town-
ships 11 and 12, range 19, west
and south of the Little Bow River;
south half of township 12, range
20; that portion of section 24,
township 12, range 20, south and
east of the Little Bow River;
south half of township 11, range
21; sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27,
34, 35, 36, township 11, range
21; sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, township 12, range 21.
Polling place—Huntsville School
House.

Polling Division No. 9—Newlands,
comprising township 10, range 22,
excepting therefrom the most easterly
two rows of sections. Polling
place—School House.

Polling Division No. 10—Neidig's,
comprising the fractional portion
of township 8, ranges 21 and 22,
between the Belly River and the
Blood Indian Reserve; township
9, range 22, excepting section
25, 36, 25, 36; the fractional
of 24 west of the Belly River and
section 23. Polling place—Wal-
son's Store.

Polling Division No. 11—Diamond
City, comprising sections 23, frac-
tional portion of 24 west of the
Belly River; 25, 26, 35 and 36,
township 9, range 22; most easterly
two rows of sections township
10, range 22; that portion of
township 9, range 21, lying west
of the Belly River; all township
10, range 21, west of the Belly
River. Polling place—Laughton's
Store.

Polling Division No. 12—Royal Col-
lieries, comprising those portions
of the north half of township 9,
range 21; township 10, range 21,
lying southeast of the Belly River.
Polling place—Royal Collieries.

Polling Division No. 13—Expor-
tmental Farm, comprising the north

half of section 5, township 9,
range 21; a fractional part of the
north half of section 6, township
9, range 21; all those portions of
the south half of township 9,
ranges 21 and 22, and those por-
tions of the north two rows of
sections, township 8, ranges 21
and 22, not included in the Vil-
lage of Stettinville and the City
of Lethbridge. Polling place—
Fairfield's House.

Polling Division No. 14—White's,
comprising township 8, ranges 19,
20 and 21 east of the Belly River,
excepting sections 25, 26, 27, 28,
29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36
in each of the said townships.
Polling place—White's School
House.

Polling Division No. 15—St. Mary's,
comprising township 7, ranges 21
and 22 east of the Blood Indian
Reserve; township 8, range 22 lying
east and south of the Belly
River; township 8, range 21, lying
west of the Belly River. Polling
place—St. Mary's Station.

Polling Division No. 16—Lehi, com-
prising township 6, ranges 22 and
23 east of the St. Mary River;
that portion of township 6, range
21, west of Pothole Creek. Polling
place—Lehi School House.

Polling Division No. 17—Provo,
comprising township 6, range 21,
east of Pothole Creek. Polling
place—School House.

Polling Division No. 18—Raymond,
comprising township 6, range 20,
and the Town of Raymond. Polling
place—Council Chambers.

Polling Division No. 19—Stirling,
comprising townships 6 and 7,
ranges 19 to 19 inclusive; town-
ship 7, range 20, including the
Village of Stirling. Polling place—
Meeting House.

Polling Division No. 20—Coaldale,
comprising that portion of town-
ship 10, ranges 19 and 20 south of
the Belly River; the north two rows
of sections in township 8, ranges
19 and 20; township 9, ranges
19 and 20. Polling place—Coal-
dale School House.

Polling Division No. 21—Bountifair,
comprising townships 8, 9 and 10,
ranges 17 and 18, excepting the
two most easterly rows of sections
in townships 8, 9 and 10, range
17. Polling place—School House.

Polling Division No. 22—Taber,
comprising the most easterly two
rows of sections of townships 8,
9 and 10, range 17; townships 6,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in
ranges 15 and 16, excepting there-
from the east half of townships 9
and 10 and that portion of town-
ship 11 south of the Belly River,
range 15; townships 11, 12, 13
and 14, range 17; townships 11
and 13, range 18; the north two
rows of sections in township 11,
range 19; township 12, range 19,
lying north and east of Little Bow
River. Polling place (two polls)—
Fire Hall, A to L; Fire Hall, M
to Z.

Polling Division No. 23—Purple
Springs, comprising the east half
of townships 9 and 10, range 15;
the west half of townships 9 and
10, range 14; that portion of
township 11, ranges 14 and 15,
lying south of the Belly River.
Polling place—Whitby's House.

Polling Division No. 24—Grassy
Lake, comprising township 10, range
8, 9 and 10, ranges 13 and 14, ex-
cepting therefrom the west half of
townships 9 and 10, range 14,
south of the Belly River; town-
ship 11, range 13, lying south of
the Belly and the Saskatchewan
Rivers. Polling place—School
House.

Polling Division No. 25—Burdett,
comprising townships 6, 7, 8, 9,
10 and that portion of township
11 south of the Bow River in
range 12. Polling place—Burdett
Hotel.

Polling Division No. 26—Bow
Island, comprising townships 6 to
14 inclusive in range 11; that
portion of township 11 lying north
of the Belly and Saskatchewan
Rivers in ranges 12, 13 and 14;
townships 12, 13 and 14, range
12, 13 and 14; township 14 in
ranges 15 and 16. Polling place—
A. F. Werts' Store.

And, further, that at Oliver's Hall,
in the City of Lethbridge, on the
first day of April, at the hour of
10 a.m., I shall open the ballot boxes,
and up the votes given for the sev-
eral candidates, and declare to be
elected the one having the largest
number of votes.

Of which all persons are hereby
required to take notice and to
govern themselves accordingly.

GOD SAVE THE KING

Given under my hand at Taber
this 3rd day of March in the year
1909.

RICHARD P. WALLACE,
Returning Officer.

Engagement Extraordinary!

3 Nights 3

Commencing
MONDAY, Mch. 22nd
—THE—

Jeanne Russell

COMPANY :: Presenting

"In Mizzouri,"

"THE Squaw MAN,"

—AND—

"David Harum"

POPULAR PRICES—Reserved
Seats, 75c.; General Admission,
50c.; Children, 25c.
On sale at the Drug Store

N.B. This popular Company is
now touring Canadian Cities after
40 weeks' stock in Vancouver, B.C.,
and 20 weeks in Edmonton.

Taber Free Press

Advertising Rates on Application
Subscription \$1.50 yearly, in advance
W. A. M. Bellwood, editor and manager
THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.

Notes and Comments

The question that everyone is ask-
ing at the present time is—Is there
likely to be any opposition to Dr.
Rivers in the present election? An
effort has been made to induce
Archie McLean, the well-known
rancher, to run as an Independent,
but we understand that up to the
present time Mr. McLean has not
given a definite answer.

It is not likely that a Conservative
will be placed in the running.

There are quite a number of candi-
dates in Alberta who, when they
put up their deposit of \$100, may
kick it good-bye, for they will never
see it again!

To hear some of the politicians
express their views would lead one
to believe that there is not a solitary
doctant man on the opposite side of
the fence.

The Alberta Government has al-
ways put business before party, and
now it is up to the people who have
so much benefited by this course of
action to do likewise and vote for
the government without regard to party
affiliation.

In care of a contest every voter
should turn out on the 22nd instant
and thus show their interest in the
public affairs of our province.

And do not fail to support the
Rutherford Government and incen-
tially more railways for Taber.

There still seems to be some un-
certainty as to who the candidates
will be, apart from Dr. Rivers, the
Liberal candidate, but Monday next
will tell the tale.

Naturalization

Get your Naturalization papers
out so you can poll your vote at the
forthcoming provincial elections. To
qualify yourself as a citizen, with
the right to vote, it necessitates three
years residence in Canada, one year
of this time in the province, and
three months in your constituency.
There are large numbers who could
qualify, why not, and interest your-
self in the affairs of the province by
polling a vote.

New Spring Goods AT CAMPBELL & ANDERSON'S

**Up-to-the-Minute STYLES in
Suits and Light Overcoats
STYLISH Hats and Caps
NIFTY Boots and Shoes, Gloves,
Shirts, Underwear, &c.**

The NEWEST to be had!

Ladies' Footwear, Rubbers & Hosiery

Special Announcement

WE ARE NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS IN OUR NEW STORE on
**FRONT ST. NEXT SHIELLS'S
HARDWARE STORE**

Although our complete stock has not arrived, still we have a full assortment of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES and BOOTS and SHOES

which we will be pleased to show you at any time. Our Delivery will
call every day and all orders entrusted to him will have our prompt and
careful attention. Our Motto: "Good Goods at Right Prices."

We hope to be favored with a share of your valued patronage.

Powell & Stephenson General Merchants

Twenty-Three Liberals Twenty-One Conservatives

**Such is the Work Done by the Two Great Parties in the Selection
of Their Candidates—One Labor Man Nominated Yesterday—
Three Independents, Four Socialists**

Seven constituencies have yet to
be heard from out of the thirty-nine
in Alberta in the way of nominations.
Sixty-two candidates are in the
field, the Liberals greatly predomi-
nating, having placed 33 names before
the electors. The Conservatives have
only 20 names so far to go on the
ballot slips, while the Independents
have 8, including 4 Socialists, 3

CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD					
Constituency	Liberal	Conservative	Independent		
Alexandra	T. B. Moore	J. R. Lowery			
Calgary	W. H. Cushing	R. B. Bennett, C. M. O'Brien (S.)			
Do.	Dr. Elbert	Dr. Blow	Geo. Howell (S.)		
Canmore	Geo. P. Smith	Levi Harker			
Cardston	John W. Wall	W. Garrow			
Chapleholm	Malcolm Mackenzie				
Cochrane	C. W. Fisher	Dr. Brett			
Didsbury	J. E. Stauffer	Sam'l Scarlett, C. Hiebert (I)			
Edmonton	C. W. Cross	A. F. Ewing			
Do.	John McLaughlin				
Gleichen	E. H. Riley	Jas. Shoulton			
High River	L. M. Roberts	Dr. Stanley			
Innisfail	J. A. Simpson	Geo. W. West			
Killam	Chas. Stewart				
Lac Ste. Anne	Peter Gunn				
Lethbridge	W. A. Buchanan	W. C. Ives	Quigley (S.)		
Do.			Donald McNab (I)		
Lethbridge Dist.	Dr. Rivers				
Macleod	Colin Genge	E. P. McNeil			
Medicine Hat	W. T. Finlay	J. Sisson			
Nanton	J. Clendenning	A. J. Robertson			
Okotoks	M. McHardy				
Olds	Duncan Marshall	Geo. McDonald			
Pembina	H. W. McKenny				
Pincher Creek	Dr. Warner				
Ponoka	Dr. Campbell				
Rocky Mountains	John T. Moore	H. Lyons	J. A. McDonald (S)		
Stettinville	W. L. Shaw		E. Minchener (I)		
Strathcona	Dr. Butcherford		Her Sheppard (I)		
Sturgeon	J. B. Boyle				
Vegreville	J. B. Holden				
Vermilion		A. R. Aldridge			
Victoria	Frank Walker				
Wetaskiwin	Chas. Olson				

NOTICE

By mutual agreement the partnership between Mrs. Lane and Leach was DISSOLVED on March 1st, 1909. On and after that date neither of them shall be liable to the public that their accounts will be separate.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1909.

LOCALS

Dr. Rivers is spending a few days in town this week.

Nine-roomed House for sale. Apply to Mrs. J. G. Macdonald. 3-1f

We pay highest cash price for butter and eggs. Taber Bakery. 52-1f

Anyone desiring a well drilled oil or premises should call on O. L. Enfield, Taber Hotel. 4-2tp

Two acre lots for sale opposite the Grand Stand. Snap to cash purchaser. Apply Free Press Office. 4-1f

Quite a number of those who took up homesteads last September have left to take up their residence duties upon them.

FOR RENT.—1 Acre broken and fenced with well-finished shack, 12 by 18 feet. Mrs. L. J. Ritchie, near Cousins' Hall. 51-1f

Thomas Irvine of Minot has closed his mine and leaves for his homestead north of the river at the end of this week.

WANTED.—Team of horses and good cows in exchange for town property. Apply Mrs. L. J. Ritchie, near Cousins' Hall. 52-1f

Mr. George Millar has removed from the town building and is occupying an office building on Main St. which he recently constructed.

Strayed onto Geo. Leo's premises, section 10, township 10, range 16, one black gelding, 3 years old. Brand resembles TY on left shoulder. 4-3tp

Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, is expected here on Friday and will address a mass meeting in the interests of Dr. Rivers.

Mr. L. L. Cunningham is acting as day operator at the station here for a short time. Mr. Archie Robinson having gone to Saskatchewan for a few weeks.

WANTED.—A Half Section or more near Taber, on half-crop payments. Owners only apply Imperial Development Company, Ltd., 1740, Lethbridge. 47-1f

Mr. Moses Simpson of Bow Island informs us that he has secured the contract for shearing 17,000 sheep belonging to Messrs. Stalker & Co. of Lethbridge, and that he expects in a short time to receive a similar contract from the sheepmen at Grass Lake.

On Saturday last, at the English Church, the marriage was solemnized of Mr. Albert James Williams and Miss Minnie Marose of Coal City, the Rev. D. Jones officiating. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Carl Marose, and the groom attended by her brother, Mr. Elijah Williams, as best man. All join in wishing the newly-married couple happiness and prosperity in their future home.

The last meeting of the Taber Literary Society was held in the Presbyterian Church on Friday evening, March 5th. The programme consisted of a history paper on the "Revolutionary War" by Miss McLeod, followed by a debate on the subject—"Resolved, that it would be in the best interests of a country such as Canada to extend to the women of this generation the privilege of the franchise as at present enjoyed by men." The debaters were: Affirmative: Mr. Holmes, Mr. Willard and Miss Hulton; negative: Mr. Tracy, Miss Marshall and Mr. Irvine. The judges appointed by the debaters were Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Aubin and Mr. Reynolds, who decided in favor of the negative side, the score standing 39 to 67 in favor of the negatives. The next meeting of the society will be on Friday evening, March 19th, at which some outside entertainment is expected.

A. J. McLean was in Lethbridge this week.

Miss Ethel Munro is on the sick list this week.

Mince meat, 15c. lb., one week only. Taber Bakery. 52-1f

R. A. VanOrman spent a day in Lethbridge this week on business.

A large Gramophone with nineteen records for sale, cheap. Apply to Mrs. J. G. Macdonald. 3-1f

FOR SALE.—1 Acre broken and fenced, also 1 lot with good shack and well. Apply Mrs. L. J. Ritchie, near Cousins' Hall. 51-1f

Dr. Rivers left Taber Thursday evening for a trip to the northern part of the constituency in company with W. C. Simmons.

See D. W. Coulter, field salesman, Atlantic-Pacific Land Syndicate, at Union Hotel, Taber, if interested in buying or selling land, wholesale or retail. 3-1f

Try our 30c. line of coffee; our 40c. line of Red Rose Tea; our pure Gold Jams, Jellies, Spices, etc.—nothing better. Give them a trial. Taber Bakery. 52-1f

Mr. W. A. Buchanan, proprietor-editor of the Lethbridge Herald and Liberal candidate for Lethbridge City, will speak at the meeting on Friday evening.

Mr. Walter Marsh met with a serious accident at Minot Thursday. While riding he was violently thrown from his horse, sustaining rather severe injuries.

We expect Mr. Cushing will have some important announcement to make in his speech Friday evening regarding the policy of the government concerning a railway to Taber.

David and Thomas E. Henderson and families have taken up their residence in Taber and have leased the house lately occupied by Mr. Jas. Taylor belonging to the Canada West Coal Company.

There is a place in Nebraska called Tonic. That's nothing. We have a place on the Crow's Nest Railway called Whoopup and it's some distance after we have passed the Tonic Station going west.

FOR SALE BY OWNER.—North half section 38, township 9, west 4th mer. First-class land 2½ miles from station and coal mine. Any reasonable offer considered. Apply Peter Warren, New Westminster. 2-1f

FOR SALE.—426 Acres, Section 10, Township 11, Range 15, on Crop Payment Plan, at \$15 per acre with \$1 per acre cash; balance payable by half crop each year. W. R. Dobbin, Lethbridge, Alberta. 51-1f

North of River

Mr. Johnson is now on his claim. D. G. Burns is fixing up his house nicely on his homestead.

Mr. Reed is building a house on his claim in section 6-13-17.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitson visited Mr. and Mrs. Darrow last Thursday.

Mr. Mason Darrow is having lumber hauled to build a house on his claim.

Herman Herman is building a barn on his claim and will also move his house there.

Mr. Lee Goves and his wife have moved out to their homestead. Mr. Goves has built a new barn.

Mrs. Tony Groty's father and mother visited her for several days last week and have since returned to their home in Taber.

There was a large attendance at the dance at Tony Groty's place. Mr. and Mrs. Groty proved good entertainers and all enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Finders and his family have moved onto their claim. Cy Finders had quite a severe attack of pleurisy, but we are glad to say that he has recovered.

Mr. Donald Ferguson and Mr. Willner were at Taber on a business trip the other day. Mr. Willner purchased three horses while there and Mr. Ferguson a disk and drag, also lumber for a house.

Mr. Rutherford On Railways

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

We are not hostile to the C.P.R. building branch lines throughout the province of Alberta. I have received petitions signed by a large number of farmers in the province requesting the Provincial Government to urge upon that company the great necessity of extending their lines. Let the C.P.R. extend as fast as they possibly can. They do not ask for a guarantee of bonds.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is going to build the following extensions this year:—

1. A line from the first station west of the bridge under construction near Lethbridge to the Little Bow River.
2. A line from some station east of Calgary to Ghost Pine Creek.
3. Extend from Stettler eastward for 35 miles.
4. They propose also to build a line south of their main line, an extension of their Estevan branch 400 miles in the direction of Lethbridge, 35 miles of which line they propose to build in the province of Saskatchewan this year.

The credit of the C.P.R. stands so high that they do not require a guarantee of their bonds.

We can, however, urge upon this company the necessity of extending their lines. We have been doing so for some years.

The guarantee of bonds by a province enables a company to obtain a little better price for their bonds and is a warrant to the shareholders, for they can assume that a province will not guarantee for lines that are not requisite and desirable.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

This is a line which the people of the southern part of the province especially have been wanting. They do not seek assistance.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY

The Hudson Bay Railway will be proceeded with at an early date under the auspices of the Federal Government. The surveys for this line are about complete. When this line is finished the people of Western Canada will have a new and shorter route to the continent of Europe for their farm products. As many outlets as we possibly can obtain for the products of the West are desirable.

GRAND TRUNK

Lines which the Grand Trunk Pacific proposes to construct and the lines to which the province gives a guarantee.

1. A line from a point on the Western Division of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway between the 111th and 113th degrees of longitude, to Calgary and thence to the southern boundary of the province at or near Coult's.

2. A line from a point on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch line between Calgary and Lethbridge, and such point being in a north-easterly direction from Macleod; thence to or near Macleod. They are obliged to construct at least 50 miles of this the present year, and complete the balance and have all in operation by the 31st December, 1912—the date for the completion of their main line.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

The Canadian Northern has a history of only seven or eight years. Its growth during that time has been marvellous.

In 1902 they operated 1276 miles, and in June last they had in operation 3886 miles.

In earning power and equipment they have kept pace with the times.

The plans of the Canadian Northern comprise the completion of their main line, and thus have a transcontinental line.

The lines of the Canadian Northern which we propose to guarantee are as follows:—

1. A line from a point on the Canadian Northern Railway, at or near Vermilion, in the province of Alberta, in a north-westerly direction to or near Whitford Lake, a distance of about 40 miles.

2. A line from a point near Morinville and the north boundary of township 61 on the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway, in an easterly direction, a distance of 40 miles.

3. A line from a point at or near Strathcona, in a generally southerly direction, via Calgary, at the confluence of the Little Bow and Belly Rivers, thence in a south-westerly direction to a point at or near Lethbridge (with a branch line from a point near Bitters Lake, in a north-easterly direction, to, at or near Vegreville, a distance of about 80 miles).

Also a branch line from near the crossing of the Little Bow River, southerly via Macleod, to the southern boundary of the province, a distance of about 110 miles. Also a branch line from a point on the last mentioned branch line between Macleod and the point where he said last mentioned branch line crosses the Belly River, in a general westerly direction to the western boundary of the province, a distance of about 65 miles. Also a branch line from a point between Cardston and the southern boundary of the province, on one of the branch lines hereinbefore mentioned, in a general westerly direction to the western boundary of the province, a distance of about 35 miles.

4. A line from a point at or near Content, westerly through Red Deer, a distance of 60 miles.
5. A line from Calgary to Banff Park.

1. A line from, at or near Edmonton, in a north-westerly direction, towards Peace River, a distance of about 60 miles.
2. From a point at or near Morinville on the Edmonton and Slave Lake Railway, thence northerly a distance of about 65 miles to Athabasca Landing.

At least 125 miles of the Canadian Northern are to be completed and operated this year and the remainder to be finished and open for traffic by Dec. 31st, 1911.

Mr. Taylor Made Mine Inspector

James Taylor, recently returned from Taber, Western Canada, where he was manager of one of the biggest coal mines in the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed mine inspector for the Sixth (Springfield) district. Taylor was for years a state mine inspector and so highly was he regarded by Governor Deneen that at the time of the first disaster in the Leiter mine at Zeigler, Illinois, he was sent there to take charge of the investigation as the personal representative of the governor.

Recently dissatisfaction arose over the work of Thomas Hannah, of the Springfield district, and the governor wrote to Mr. Taylor asking him if he would take the place. Mr. Taylor replied that he would if there was a vacancy. Now comes news of Mr. Hannah's resignation and of the appointment of Mr. Taylor. The Peorian is one of the best posted mine experts in the United States and his appointment at this time comes as a mark of the governor's personal appreciation.—Peoria Star.

Dug up \$2,000 In Garden Patch

San Francisco, March 6th.—A special from Portland states that Richard Cornett unearthed \$2,000 in gold dust and nuggets while he was spading in his garden patch in this city. The treasure, which was in a rusty box, is supposed to have been buried by an old Australian miner who died in a cabin on the property over 30 years ago. After the box had been found it was discovered that the place had been marked by 23 spikes driven in a log nearby. They were in a row pointing towards the treasure which was just 22 feet away. The old miner had confided to his neighbors that he was rich, but no one believed him. Now that the treasure has been uncovered, hundreds of the residents are searching for more.

See the ad. in another column announcing the visit on the 22nd instant of the Jeanne Russell Co. to the Taber Opera House.

John Deere Plows

Walking Plows

Sulky Plows

Gang Plows

Engine Gangs

None Better
- 'Nuff Said
WE'VE GOT 'EM

Reliance Trading Co., Ltd.

C. LEONARD, Manager

\$4,500 Prizes

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF

TABER FREE PRESS

and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

A \$3000 Threshing Outfit, complete; a \$400 Piano; a 20-shoe Single Disc Drill, and many other Prizes—over 220 in all—will be given by THE NOR'-WEST FARMER to the persons making the closest estimate as to the exact number of whole kernels in five pounds of No. 1 Northern wheat.

WHAT IS YOUR ESTIMATE?

To record your estimate, you merely send it in with \$1.75 as subscription to TABER FREE PRESS and THE NOR'-WEST FARMER for one year.

MAKE AN ESTIMATE NOW. By doing so you get the Nor'-West Farmer to Jan. 1st, 1910. In case of a tie the Estimate First Received gets the Award. You are as likely to win as anyone; and whether you win a prize or not, you get sterling value for your money, in a year's subscription to two such papers as ours and The Nor'-West Farmer.

Send Estimates and Subscriptions to this Office

Competition Closes March 21, 1909

Free Press Printing Co.

- Limited -

JOB PRINTING

POSTERS ENVELOPES
REPORTS INVITATIONS
SALE BILLS MENUS

In fact, all kinds of Printing

From a Visiting Card to a Poster

Free Press Office

The Particular Woman's Coiffure

Wiping up the head after the application of powder.

This coiffure is the thing-for upon this important part of a woman's toilet depends the becomingness of her hats and the suitability of her costume. And, because the hair is so important, it is essential that woman shall pay attention to her crowning glory, else how can she expect to compete with her sisters?

But it is not enough simply to comb the hair and to keep it well coiled. It needs constant attention, and the well-appointed woman will find it almost compulsory to arrange for systematic treatment every week. Indeed, when each day I receive letters from women, not yet old, asking me how to keep the hair from turning gray, to please send some prescription to make the hair grow, and to please tell how it may be cured, it is then that I think how much trouble they could have avoided had they acquired early the habit of caring for the hair and of preserving its youthful luster.

"But we have no time," I hear those of busy women cry. "How can we neglect our households to fuss over our hair?" True, it is hard, but I think if you will divide the treatment, reserving certain processes for certain days, it will take fewer of the crowded hours that are precious. In this way you may do much without allowing the treatment to interfere with your daily routine. Others who are not so busy can spend more time upon each detail. To look well the hair must shine. Heavy black hair may be dull and yet retain its richness, but the other shades should gladden with vitality. It is, there-

fore, essential to do all that you can to give your tresses the luster of health.

On one day each week let the hair be treated to a dry shampoo. This weekly shampoo will cleanse the hair, while it will not suffer as it would were it washed quite so frequently in soap and water. You must caution you, however, against letting the dry shampoo take the place of the monthly bath. This is essential to perfect cleanliness and should never be neglected. Let this be substituted, then, for the dry shampoo every fourth week.

The materials of the dry shampoo are finely ground cornmeal and a little fine cerise powder. Let the proportions be a tablespoonful of orris to a cup of meal. This mixture is scattered on the hair and allowed to remain about ten minutes, when it is brushed out. Then more

of the powder is applied, and the head is then tied up for two hours. When the wrappings are removed at the end of the allotted time and the hair is shaken out, the scalp will be clean and a faint orris fragrance will emanate from the head. This kind of shampoo will not cause the hair to fall out.

On the day of the wet shampoo a little olive oil may be rubbed into the scalp, and then the hair may be brushed until it is sleek and shiny. After this process the regular hot water shampoo may follow. This will remove the superfluous oil, but it will not impair the luster produced by the oil. When drying the oiled hair do not rub it with the towel. Merely shake it out and let it between the hands. In this way the hair is dried naturally, and the gloss will be perfect. This treatment is particularly good for blonde hair, which will gladden like gold after the treatment.

Iron is not necessarily injure the

hair, unless used while they are too hot, or by one so inept that the hair becomes broken. Under ordinary circumstances the convenient curling tong is not at all harmful, and, in fact, the heat is said by some to be good for the scalp. A new fall in that heat is the best of hair tonics, and many luxurious ladies have their tresses pressed twice a week with a moderately warm iron. This method is said to stimulate the scalp and the growth of the hair.

Fashion has so long decreed that the

marvel was reigned supreme that many women, either on account of the size of their pocketbooks or owing to the insecurity of the coiffure so easily affected by the weather, started to curl their hair at home, and have even resorted to the old-fashioned method of wrapping locks around hairpins, then holding the head over the spout of a kettle filled with boiling water. When the hair has become sufficiently dampened it is allowed to dry again, and not until this drying process is complete are the hairpins removed. Hair thus curled will remain glossy and sleek, and will compare well with a regular "wave" produced by the permaquers' iron.

Dangerous Resolutions

"N OW, fellows, since it's the beginning of the year when we ought to be making good resolutions, wouldn't it be a dandy thing if we'd try to be friends with the 'Pirates'?" You know, they say we should love our enemies."

"Gosh, Willie talks like a Sunday school" interrupted the Jones. Captain Bill Mumford, of the "Bloody Robbers," paused an instant, until he was properly smothered by an avalanche of cushions. Then he resumed earnestly:

"Think of the dandy games we could have together, if we both played fair instead of always fighting." The other "Robbers" looked rather dubiously at one another. Somehow they thought it would seem funny not to be warring with their old enemies. "Pirates." But Willie had great influence, and finally it was voted that the attempt should be made to patch up a year's truce with the "Pirates." At the same time this meeting was being held there was another gathering of boys in the washstand attached to Mike Flannigan's house. Mike Flannigan, an every-day fellow, was an captain of the "Bloody Pirates," and he



A TREACHEROUS PIRATE

It was who was speaking to the "fellows of the gang." "You, Raddy, ain't you the fellow that went around sayin' it was time to elect a captain? Well, we're here now an' we're havin' our meetin'. Who is it you're gain' to elect? All I got to say is that whoever else you want for captin will have to down me first before he kin hev the honor!" Mike Flannigan's face was threatening, whereupon the look of defiance upon Raddy's face disappeared and he bowed before the powerful Mike as did the other "Pirates." There was no doubt that Mike would be captain, all right.

"Since we're havin' a meetin'" continued Mike, when all question of the captaincy was settled. "I think we might pass a resolution to lik the stuffin out of them 'Robbers' the coming year."

Amid frenzied cheering the vote was made unanimous. Both meetings were finished at about the same minute. Thus it happened that a group of "Pirates" met a similar number of "Robbers" not far from Mike Flannigan's home. Captain Billy, who was among the



MIKE WAS MADE A TARGET

"Robbers," saw his opportunity. Advancing toward Captain Mike, he extended his hand peacefully. The latter was disturbed for the moment. Was this some trick of the "Robbers"? They would see that they couldn't fool him. As the thought passed through his mind he saw that just behind Billy was a snowdrift. The temptation was too great. One sudden, strong push from Mike and Billy was foundering up to his neck in the snow.

But this was too much for the other "Robbers." Forgetting their good resolutions, they charged the "Pirates" and savagely they were utterly routed. Then they deliberately tied Mike, whom they had captured, to a lamp post and held him until the "Pirates" began to depart. One sudden, strong push from Mike and Billy was foundering up to his neck in the snow.

That evening Billy and the rest of the gang of "Pirates" were in a consultation, he said to Billy, confidentially. "We don't people could be friends with them 'Pirates'." They didn't get any consolation at all.

Unsuspecting Answer.

A school teacher was trying to have her pupils understand the meaning of the word "treachery." Looking at a illustration, she asked:

"The Daily Jones, tell me what it is with which my face and hands are covered, with startling promptness came reply, 'treachery'."

Advice on Social Problems.

Mrs. Chester Adams most cordially invites her friends to bring to her Social Problems and Appliances by letter at any time

Forms of Acceptance

ONE general rule governs the acceptance or refusal (usually called "regret") of every invitation, and this is that each invitation must be answered in the same form in which it is written. This rule really holds good in all correspondence, the tone being decided by the first writer. About general correspondence I will write later. At present I want to tell you the forms of acceptance and regret; which you should use when you receive the invitations mentioned last week.

If the invitations be of the formal kind, written in the third person, you reply, as far as possible, in the form of the invitation, thus:

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson accept with pleasure the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robinson to the reception of January, 1914, at 1234 Main street, at 8 o'clock.

In other words, if the invitation be addressed to a "Mr. and Mrs." the acceptance also must read "Mr. and Mrs." As to the name of the entertainment, the time and the date, these may be copied from the invitation and worded after the same form.

Let me say right here, that one can never accept or refuse an invitation too soon. The less seems prevalent among

many people that to accept an invitation promptly indicates that the recipient has been favored with very few "bids," hence is overanxious to grasp the one opportunity presented. This notion, while apparently plausible, is quite erroneous, for people who receive many invitations answer them with businesslike promptness, so they may enter the dates on their engagement tablets and avoid the embarrassing situation of having made two engagements for the same hour of the same day. So you see that if you answer an invitation promptly you will not only be quite up to date, but also be courteous and tactful.

All invitations must be answered except those to teas and to church weddings. These two need no reply, and if they are not attended, cards may be sent later. All other invitations require an immediate answer.

The form of "regret" reads: Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson regret their inability to accept the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Robinson to the reception of January, 1914, at 1234 Main street, at 8 o'clock.

January, 1914, at 1234 Main street, at 8 o'clock.

You see, when you are sending regrets, you need not be so very particular about repeating the time and the nature of the entertainment, for, if you are not going to attend, it is a matter of no importance.

Informal invitations may be answered in the same style as "regrets" they are written. If they are addressed to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, they should be answered by Mrs. Robinson, who will include her husband's name with her own. It is not customary for a wife to accept an invitation when her husband is unable to attend. This is merely a custom, and is not in any way compulsory. One must use one's own taste in a matter of this kind.

An invitation addressed to Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses may be answered

by Mrs., and made to include all those mentioned. Such a case, however, is very unusual, as the only invitations likely to be sent to a whole family are tea cards and wedding invitations, and these require no acknowledgment. A wedding breakfast (the feast after the ceremony, no matter what time of day it may take place) requires a written acknowledgment, and an acceptance usually means a present for the bride. While this is not a hard-and-fast rule, the feeling is growing stronger every year that whoever accepts a "breakfast" invitation must send a present. If Mr. and Mrs. Robinson received such an invitation, and Mrs. Robinson was sure that her husband could not go, while she felt that she could go, she may accept both for her husband and for herself. As it is not a seated affair, Mr. Robinson's non-appearance at the last moment would cause no embarrassment nor inconvenience to the hostess.

PROMPT REPLY POLITE

A card party invitation requires an immediate acknowledgment and must be regarded as an almost unbreakable engagement. A dinner party is important and if, at the last moment, a husband or wife is unable to attend, then the other should also stay at home so the number of guests will not be unequal. This may usually be arranged over telephone, depending much upon the intimacy existing between hosts and guests.

An invitation to a dance and a ball may be accepted even if there is some doubt about your ability to go. As these two functions are usually large and the number of guests accepting need not be taken into consideration, it is safe to assume that you will be able to attend.

In writing an acceptance or a regret,

be very sure of two facts: First, that the names of host and hostess occupy one line, while that of the writer occupies another line—as shown in the form above. Second, that all words are spelled out, even the word. Abbreviations and numerals indicate haste, and are, therefore, very bad form.

Use neat and attractive, but not flamboyant, note paper, and write the acceptance or regret, if it is in formal terms, only upon one side of the folded sheet, leaving the other three entirely blank. If it is an informal note, then a page and a half should be sufficient. It is quite unnecessary to mention any

other fact except that you will be glad to accept, or regret you must decline, the invitation. If you have other things to say, it is better to write another letter, as the hostess usually keeps all the acknowledgments together, and does not wish to treat them as personal correspondence. Address all acceptances, or regrets, to the host and hostess, or whoever is mentioned in the invitation. If you are invited to meet some one, you may mention in an informal regret your sorrow at not having that pleasure. If you are sending a formal regret, or acceptance, you may ignore the guest of honor entirely, for it is considered superfluous to repeat the name of the person you are to meet.

I hope that I have now told you all that you would want to know. If there is any point that I have neglected, I hope my friends will call the fact to my attention.

PERPLEXITIES SOLVED

When Sending Invitations

When sending out an invitation would you like to know how to do it? Here are some hints on the outside or inside envelope. If you are using two envelopes, it is perfectly allowable to use Mr. and Mrs. on the outside envelope and Mr. and Mrs. and family on the inside envelope only. It is better form, however, to address the invitation to Mr. and Mrs. and the Misses so-and-so on both the inside and outside envelopes, and, if there are any sons to be invited, a separate envelope should be addressed to the Messrs. It is a matter of no vital importance, the only really important thing being that the envelope be addressed to both husband and wife.

In a few weeks I am going into this matter of invitations very thoroughly.

When Drinking Tea, Coffee and Cocoa

It is proper to sip tea, coffee and cocoa from a spoon.

After once or twice testing its heat, do not use a spoon.

Call the Second Time

Is it all right for a young man who has been asked to call on a girl, to call again without her asking him to do so?

Yes, if the young woman once invited him to call and treated him cordially on his first visit. However, it would be better if he asked her permission to call and then make an engagement.

A Fork!

Should a knife and fork or spoon be used when eating? A knife is never used. Pies should be eaten with the fork.

After Marriage

Is it right for a man to correspond with one of his former girlfriends before getting married? His wife does not mind if he does so, but it is better for him to do so.

To insure home happiness it is well for husband and wife to let the wish of the one guide the relations of the other with those of the opposite sex. Just reverse the situation and imagine how you would feel if he corresponded with other girls.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

More Than a Mere Figure of Speech in Remote Times.

The "dog" of war is not a mere figure of speech. In remote times dogs were used for war purposes. Plutarch and Pity relate many instances—i. e., of Agamemnon at the siege of Mantineia, of Catophris in his expedition to Egypt, of the king of the Germanians in retreating his throne. Aeneas (600 B. C.) tells of dogs that carried letters in their mouths; also the Chalcidians and Teutons (best dogs). These, however, were fighting dogs, justly deemed the Roman soldiers.

The Roman military author Vegetius reports that dogs were used in the field to forward to make known by their barking the approach of the enemy and to keep the garrisons awake; also during the middle ages war dogs were used for guarding camps and bulwarks. Scotch bloodhounds were specially reared for tracking escaped prisoners. They were also used for attacking the enemy's cavalry, mauling the horses with the paws and hooks of their snouts of mail. To these canines were attached, which set the camp on fire. In the days of Giron and Murena (1470) the battles started with a fight of Swiss dogs against Burgundian dogs, and at Murena the Burgundian dogs were dismembered by their adversaries from the Alps. It is said that after the discovery of America the dogs slaughtered not less than 2,000 Indians.

The employment of dogs for fighting purposes continues in modern times. Emperor Charles V (1518-1556) received from England 4,000 dogs as subsidiary forces against France. At Valence France sent Spanish dogs joined victors, in which the latter reformed. As late as in the seventeenth century war dogs were used as scouts against the Turks. In 1622 an assault on the Acropolis of Athens by the Greeks was frustrated by dogs. The French emperor Napoleon III. sent against Arabian tribes. In Mexico in 1864 the dogs of the Zacaiteca volunteer corps proved the most terrible adversaries of the Mexicans. In the last Russo-Turkish war (1877-1878) the Russians employed war dogs both in Europe and in Asia. The Austrians and Hollanders also used trained dogs successfully to protect themselves against being surprised by the enemy and to find their adversaries in the impenetrable thickets.

Today the dog is no longer employed as a fighter. He is now used for ammunition to the battlefield, to guard the outposts, prevent skullduggers from stealing at too close range, forward letters and finally to guard the wounded. The dog is found at a battle.

The Occupant in the Rear.

"Is there a young lady by the name of Evans living in this house?" inquired the strange woman of the third apartment unit at the rear door of the house.

"Yes," returned he, with a suddenly respectful and serious demeanor. "She occupies the rear of this house as you'd best stop right back the rear door and knock gently, ma'am."

"I did, but to no answer."

"Ah, then, didn't you see a sign on the door in the shape of a nest placed?" asked the man in tones of awe and admiration.

"Yes. The placard said 'Out'."

"Then she's out. That's her sign, ma'am."

"Do you know when she will return?"

"No. We never know that, ma'am. In fact, she comes and goes whenever she takes the notion and wants none to interfere with her dogies or babies in any way, shape or manner, ma'am."

"She's rather a mysterious and independent sort of person, I take it?"

"Well, rather. You see, ma'am, she's our cook."

When Japan Cleans House.

The unexpected Japanese guest smiled at the dismantled drawing room, made his way carefully between a broom and a pail of water, and, kicking down the bar of soap that had nearly overtopped him, he said:

"You call this a house-cleaning. Well, in Japan we call it nothing. We are required by law over there to have four housecleanings a year that are, indeed, housecleanings. Everything goes out in the street. Everything down to the bare walls must be taken from every Japanese house four times a year and set out on the sidewalk; then all must be thoroughly cleaned. Last of all, government officials come and disinfect and fumigate the cleaned dwellings and the cleaned possessions. Japan is a strange sight on those four annual cleanings days. With all the foreigners piled outside you'd think the Japanese lived in the streets instead of indoors."

How Macaroni is Made.

This is how macaroni is made: To very glutinous wheat flour is added a plentiful supply of dried eggs. Mixed with water, this becomes a dough, which is so thickly kneaded that it is difficult to impress with the fingers. Then it is carried to a round press perforated with holes, through which the dough is pressed by means of a heavy plate-worked by a screw. The result is macaroni without holes in the sticks. Five macaroni sticks are placed a similar press, with the difference that a round piece of metal makes the central hole. As it issues in long, snaky ropes from the press, the sticks are violently fanned to prevent them from sticking together and are afterward taken out into the open and laid on long bamboo poles to dry. Two or three days' exposure in the warm, sunny air of Italy makes the dough pieces hard and brittle and fit to use for food.

NOVA SCOTIA BLUENOSES.

No One Seems to Know Just Why They Are So Called.

Those who dwell in the Canadian province of Nova Scotia are called bluenoses. The name has stuck to them since time out of mind, but how they came to get it is a matter of conjecture. One theory is certain—i. e., that the Nova Scotians pride themselves on their English ancestry, and some will offer the suggestion that the name is a token that the blue blood shows. When the Prince was driven out of Annapolis the fertile lands there were taken up by English colonists, chiefly from Massachusetts.

The spirit of revolt was strong then in Boston and elsewhere in New England. Those who were loyal to the king and taxes found it a good opportunity to move and from those loyalists Annapolis was largely repopulated. It may be that the blue blood shows and that the name is a badge of honor, but now Nova Scotians don't believe it, for they feel that it is a term of reproach.

"Why bluenoses?" was the question put to one young woman whose home isn't far from Nova Scotia.

"Why, after the bluenose potatoes," of course, she said, "and I think it's meant to name people after potatoes." Now, it's true that, next to apples, potatoes form the greatest product of the Nova Scotia soil. And it's also true that the bluenose is the bright particular star among the varieties of potatoes they raise in Nova Scotia.

But the potatoes were named for the people, not the people for the potatoes. It's a simple question of chronology. You explain it carefully to the young woman, and she says: "How silly of me!" but you can see with half an eye that she hasn't convinced her.

Here's another guess. Being the third and last, maybe it's the right one. At any rate, it's the one generally accepted in that part of the American world known as down east.

It is cold in Nova Scotia, mighty cold, for six months out of every twelve, and the Nova Scotians nose, peering out from the furs and the seals, and the first gets red and then turns blue as the icy breath of the north nips it.

But, however it is, the easiest way to prove the Nova Scotia nose out of joint is to dub it bluenose.

For Value Received.

When Mr. Samuel decided to turn the old Howe mansion on Todd's hill into a summer hotel there were persons who prophesied that he would make a successful business out of it. He was sure he would not, but at the end of two years it was evident to all that Mr. Howe's enterprise was a financial triumph. In the winter, when he charges for everything except air," said one of the dwellers in the village at the foot of the hill.

Italian Hat Straw.

Few people know where the straw for making summer hats comes from. It is the straw of the Italian wheat. To make suitable straw the wheat is sown as thickly as possible in order that the growth of the plant may be checked by the weight of the grain. The straw stalk having toward the end from the last knot the lightest and longest straw. The wheat blooms at the beginning of June and is pulled up by the roots by hand when the grain is half developed. If allowed to remain in the ground a longer time the straw would become brittle. About five dozen approved branches, the size of the compass of two hands, are fitted together into little sheaves and stacked away in barns. Then the straw is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun. After additional drying the straw is put into small bundles and classified. Finally it is cut close above the first joint in the top and again tied up in small bundles containing about sixty stalks each.—London Chronicle.

Where She Drew the Line.

Mr. Burrell's antiquarian that, owing to the bluenose of heaven, it will not be inevitable that we shall knock up against our neighbor's door. When Tammy's best Scottish scotch, it should be mentioned that at Hawick, Scotland, the Scotch people are used to wear wooden clogs, which made a clanking noise on the pavement. As an old woman lay dying some friends came to her. "What heaven is it you wish to go to?" she asked. "I don't know," said one of the friends. "I don't know," said another. "I don't know," said a third. "I don't know," said a fourth. "I don't know," said a fifth. "I don't know," said a sixth. "I don't know," said a seventh. "I don't know," said an eighth. "I don't know," said a ninth. "I don't know," said a tenth. "I don't know," said an eleventh. "I don't know," said a twelfth. "I don't know," said a thirteenth. "I don't know," said a fourteenth. "I don't know," said a fifteenth. "I don't know," said a sixteenth. "I don't know," said a seventeenth. 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